NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY

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OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HANCOCK.

PROCLAMATION: No. 1.

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS a mob from one to two hundred men under arms, have gathered themselves together in the southwest part of Hancock county, and are at this time destroying the dwellings and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens, in the most inhuman manner, compelling defenceless children and women from their sick beds, and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lay and suffer without the aid and assistance of a friendly hand, to minister to their wants in their suffering condition.

The rioters spare not the widow nor the orphan, and while I am writing this proclamation the smoke is rising to the clouds, and the flames are devouring four buildings, which have just been set on fire by the rioters.—Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed; an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the *Mob*.

By the revised laws of our State under the criminal code, sixth division 58th Section, Page 191, the crime of Arson is defined as follows: "Every person who shall wilfully and maliciously burn, or cause to be burned, any dwelling house, kitchen, office, shop, barn, stable, store house, &c., &c., shall be deemed guilty of arson, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, and should the life or lives of any person be lost in consequence of any such burning as aforesaid, such offender shall be guilty of *Murder*, and shall be indicted and punished accordingly."

And whereas the laws of this State make it my duty as a peace officer of this county, to suppress all riots, routs, &c., &c., and all other crimes,

Therefore I Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff, of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said state, and by the authority vested in me by virtue of my office, hereby solemnly command the said rioters and other peace breakers to desist forthwith, disperse and go to their homes, under the penalty of the laws. And I hereby call upon all the law abiding citizens as a posse comitatus of Hancock county, to give their united aid in suppressing the rioters, and maintain the supremacy of the law.

J. B BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff of Hancock county, Ills.

P. S. It is a part of my policy that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet, and not a man from that city leave as a posse until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city, will not have sufficient force to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage; but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to any point in Hancock county.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff, &c.

Green Plains, Hancock county, Ills., Sept. 18th, 1845.

PROCLAMATION No. 2.

To the Citizens of Hancock County Ill., & and the surrounding country.

It is truly painful that my first proclamation did not have the desired effect of quelling the mob in Hancock county; I was strong in the hope that when men, engaged in such fiendish and wicked purposes, came to reflect, after the excitement of the moment, would cease, and go to their homes.

The burning and destruction of houses and other property was commenced on the 10th of September inst., by a body of armed men who gathered themselves together in the south west part of this county, headed, as it is said, by the notorious Levi Williams. The mob is spreading itself in different directions: some of the mob have been in pursuit of me since Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock; they pursued me on the public road and have threatened my life; they levelled their arms at me, and desisted only when fired upon and the fear of death put them in mind of their illegal mob proceedings.—On yesterday, an armed force undertook to take me; I became apprised of their intentions—evaded them, and fled to Bear Creek, where I had a posse comitatus, and from thence I repaired, for the second time to Warsaw, to ascertain if any reliable force could be procured in that place. I became satisfied that I could get no aid from that place.

I became further satisfied that my life was sought by some of the mobbers, lurking about that town. This information was communicated to me by some personal friends who had free intercouse with, and confidence and secret intentions of those desperadoes. My friends of Warsaw considered my life in danger, and advised me not to go out, but to remain secreted in some safe place; but my business as an officer of the peace demanded my departure from that place. I procured the aid of a personal friend to guard me out of that place into the prairie some three or four miles. All my friends advised us, that should I meet or see men with arms, that I had better evade them, and under no considerations get into their hands. After parting with the gentleman who so kindly escorted me thus far I had traveled about a mile and a half when I discovered an armed body of some 20 or more men on the Warsaw and Carthage road two or three miles eastward of me and going towards Warsaw. I watched them, and on discovering that 4 men of the force, mounted on horses, left the main body, apparently to strike a point in advance of me, with all the speed of their horses, and finding that they were in pursuit of me, I put the whip to my horse, as I was travelling in a buggy, they taking a near cut, evidently gained on me.

The chase lasted for a distance of about two miles, when I fortunately overtook three men with teams. I immediately informed them that armed men were pursuing me, evidently to take my life. I summoned them as a posse to aid me in resisting them. I dismounted and took a position in the road, with pistol in hand. I commanded them (the mobbers) to stop when one of them held his musket in a shooting attitude, whereupon one of my posse fired, and, it is believed, took effect on one of the lawless banditti. We remained and stood our ground, prepared for the worst, for about ten minutes. The mobbers, retreating some little distance, made no further assault, but finally retreated. I then made my way for the city of Nauvoo, where I am at this time. Knowing the plans and designs of the *mob* faction in our county, I am induced to be thus full and minute in detailing the particulars of those seeking my life, because I dare take steps as a peace officer, to put an end to the proceedings of the most lawless, disgraceful, and inhuman banditti that ever infested our State. Inasmuch as I have in vain applied to the citizens of this county, without the limits of the city of Nauvoo, therefore,

I, Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of the County of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the name of the people of said State and by virtue of the authority in me vested, hereby again solemnly command the mobbers and rioters throughout this county to disperse, desist, and forthwith go to their homes under the penalty of the laws of our country, and such other consequences as may follow:

And I hereby call upon, and likewise command every able bodied man throughout the county, to arm themselves in the best possible manner, and to resist any and all furthur violence on the part of the mob, and to permit no furthur destruction of property, and to arrest all those engaged in this wicked proceeding and distruction of property, and threatening of lives, and I further command that the posse comitatus repair to the nearest points invaded by the rioters, and to defend at the point of the bayonet, and at all hazards the lives and property of the peaceable citizens, and again reinstate the supremacy of the laws.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,
Sheriff, Hancock County, Ill.

Sept. 16th, A. D. 1845, half past 2 o'clock P. M.

P. S. It is but proper to state that the Mormon community have acted with more than ordinary forbearance — remaining perfectly quiet and offering no resistance when their dwellings, other buildings and stacks of grain &c., were set on fire in their presence, and they have foreborne until forbearance is no longer a virtue.

The notorious Col. Levi Williams, who is at the head of the mob, has ordered out the Militia of this Brigade, Comprising Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler counties, but it is to be hoped that no good citizen will turn out and aid him or others in the overthrow of the laws of our country, and it is certain that no good citizen will cross the Mississippi river with the design to aid the rioters.

J. B. B. Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION No. 3.

To the citizens of Hancock County, and the surrounding country:

WHEREAS the community at large may and do expect at my hands, a fair and impartial statement of facts with regard to the riot which has been raging, and is still continuing its ravages with the firebrand and otherwise; since the issuing of my second proclamation the mob have become more inforiated than ever:

The Post Master at Carthage, Chauncy Robinson, Esq., who is also County Recorder, was compelled to flee from Carthage with his family, in order that their lives might be spared. Capt. Rose the Treasurer and Assessor of Hancock county, was also expelled from his residence in Carthage, and obliged to flee to some secure place with his family for safety. At Warsaw Edward A. Bedell, Esq., Post Master of that place, and a Justice of the Peace of the Warsaw Precinct, was obliged to flee to save his life, giving him but a half minute time to prepare to go. These gentlemen have been driven from their homes by force of arms, and threats of immediate death, if they offered any resistance.

Messrs. Bedell & Robinson, are well known with very many citizens of the adjoining counties, and they are favorably known too, and are amongst our very best citizens in Hancock, (and if there be any merit in it, they rank amongst the oldest settlers of this county,) Capt. Rose, is much respected by all honorable men with whom he is acquainted. On the night of the 15th instant an armed mob surrounded my residence at Carthage, in search of me as they said, greatly terrified my wife and children, demanded entrance to search my house, and informed Mrs. B. that I must leave Hancock county immediately, under the penalty of consequence, which meant death.

On the night of the 16th, I raised an armed force of mounted men to march to Carthage, to rescue my family and others threatened. On entering the town we were fired upon by some of the mobbers, who instantly fled. My heart sickens when I think of the distressed situation in which I found my family, in the hands of a gang of black hearted villains, guilty of all the crimes known to our laws. It is however due to say, that there are a few of the Carthagenians and Warsaw people, who have heretofore acted with the mob faction, who are opposed to this riot, yet, up to this time, they have not joined the standard of law and order; the families which I designed to rescue had all fled, with the expection of Mrs. Deming, the widow of the late Gen. Deming, who was of opinion that she might escape their vengeance, inasmuch as the death of her husband so recently, it was thought had appeased their wrath against that family.

After we had entered the town, persons were seen running about with fire brands. Anticipating their intention of firing their own buildings, in order to charge the same upon the posse comitatus, under my command, we immediately took steps to prevent this, by threatening to put to the sword all those engaged in firing the place. We then directed our march towards Warsaw, and on reaching a point midway to that place, I was informed of new depredations by the mob. I sent my family to Nauvoo for safety, under a small guard, and took up a line of march in the direction of the rising smoke. On reaching a point about three miles from the rising flames, I divided the posse comitatus in order to surround those engaged in the burning; we were discovered by them. On our approach, the mobbers took flight, the posse pursuing with directions to arrest them if possible, and to fire upon them if they would not be arrested. The house burners retreating towards one of their strong places at the speed of their horse, a part of the posse, pursuing at full speed, and firing upon them, killing two, and wounding, it is believed others. This occurred on Bear Creek, about two o'clock this afternoon.

I commanded one of the detachments in person, and authorised the person who commanded the other. As I was then satisfied that the burners had fled from that place, we directed our line of march northwardly, when we were informed of the approach of a reinforcement of mounted men, who were ordered to reconnoitre, raise the people to defend, and aid them in defeuding the settlement against the depredations of the mob. We then directed our course to Nauvoo, performing a forced march of about 65 miles in the space of 20 hours. This expedition is the first effort at resistance to mob violence in the county, since the outbreak. I have now a posse comitatus, numbering upwards of 2000 well armed men, firm and ready to aid me in suppressing the riot, and in arresting them. I am happy in informing the citizens that 2000 additional armed men hold themselves in readiness to be called out when necessary.

To those honorable and worthy citizens in the adjoining counties, who have proffered their aid in quelling this disgraceful mob, I will say, after returning my grateful acknowledgements for the kind interest which they have manifested in defence of the rights of American citizens, the Constitution and the laws of our beloved country. That, as yet, I have confidence that I can command force sufficient within this county, to arrest or if that fails, to put to the sword every villian engaged in this inhuman outrage; I am sanguine of success, whether my life be spared or not. Gladly will we receive aid from any of the adjoining counties, for the suppression of the rioters, in the event the force in this county be insufficient. If no considerable number of mobbers gather from without Hancock, success will crown our efforts. I am well advised that no considerable number from any of our adjoining counties, will come and act with any mob; and I now declare, that if the mob shall fire their own buildings, grain or other property, for the purpose of charging the same on my posse, I shall deal the same with them as though they destroyed the property of others, and arrest or put to the sword all such incendaries.

Since my second proclamation, I have learned further particulars of the scoundrels, who were in pursuit of me on the highway on the 16th inst., the fact of which were fully set forth in said proclamation so far as was in my possession. I now inform the public that Franklin A. Worrell was one of the four, who, on that occasion persued me; was shot by one of the four of my posse, who I summoned on the spot to protect my life, Worrell died the same day.

J. B. BACKENSTOS.
Sheriff H. Co., Ill.

Hancock County, Ill., Sept. 17th, A. D. 1845.

P. S. In my second Proclamation of Wednesday read yesterday.

Proclamation No. 4.

Since issuing proclamation No. 3 new things have transpired in which the community at large feel a deep and abiding interest, who expect from me, a fair, full and unvarnished statement of facts as they exist with regard to the rioters, if within my knowledge, as well as all my proceedings in attempting to suppress the same, with all the important facts as they occur during my progress.

On the evening of the 18th instant, I proceeded with 200 well armed mounted men, for the second time to the south-west part of the county, which has sustained nearly all the suffering and destruction by the mob, joining the detachment which I had previously detailed to reconnoitre, make arrest and prevent further burning. My intention was to attack the encampment of the rioters, on the following day and rout them. I received intelligence that they had changed their position, which caused me to countermand a previous order for a reinforcement of eight hundred infantry, and two pieces of ordinance. I also received intelligence that the mob were encamped in the bottom near the Mississippi river, below Warsaw, with at least eight hundred armed men with one piece of artillery. As I had previously determined to march into the camp of the rioters, and arrest or disperse them, I again ordered a reinforcement of four hundred infantry and one piece of artillery, with the intention of attacking the camp; this gave me the command of a posse with seven hundred men and one piece of ordinance.

Knowing the courage, bravery, and skill of the forces under my command, I was willing to make an attack upon the enemy entrenched behind their fortifications. I then took up a line of march to Carthage, the county seat of Hancock, the residence of nearly all of the notorious Carthage Greys, and the head quarters of a band of the most infamous and villianous scoundrels that ever infested any community, who have, for the last two years abandoned labor and the ordinary avocations of good citizens; they are genrally poor; a few have been trading upon borrowed capital; but they are selfish and will not even trust their own mob friends. Many of those have considerable large families; they must live and do live;—how, I would ask do such men get a living? men without means and with families, too, and who do nothing but brawl about grog shops, cursing and abusing better citizens than they can be; men who are openly upholding mob violence, aiding and abetting the extermination of the very best and oldest settlers in this county, forsooth they have the independence of differing with them in opinion. Did not the community in this and the surrounding counties already know the names of those heaven daring land pirates, I should give their names at full length. I entered the town of Carthage about the setting of the sun, as I had a large number of writs for the arrest of those accused of burning houses, barns, and stacks of grain, I ordered my posse to surround the town and permit none to escape, but to bring every man to the Court House in order that I might arrest such persons as I had writs against, and detain such other persons in custody as are accused by respectable persons until writs could be procured, that they might be dealt with according to law. All those against whom I had writs fled before I could have them surrounded except one Anthony Barkman.

Col. Gettis, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the ring leaders, he is charged with having ordered out his regiment in order to join the mob, orders signed by him, directing to and commanding the Captains of companies under his command, requiring them immediately to call out their respective companies; this Col. Gettis admits, but claims that he was commanded to do so by a superior officer, viz: Col Levi Williams, who claims to hold and have the command of this brigade, comprising Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties, by virtue of seniority by commission, Col. Gettis agreed to remain until morning, when I informed him that he would not be detained, as I was unable to get positive testimony that he was engaged in burning, or that he advised others so to do, however, several suspicious circumstances connected with the conduct and acts of Col. G., for several days previous to my entrance into Carthage; for instance, Col. Levi Williams, John McCauly, a notorious advocate of the mobbers, several others of the same gang and this same Col. Gettis, held a secret meeting in Carthage on the 16th inst. Col. G. is a strong advocate for the extermination of a portion of the community of this county. Some of the law and order citizens of Carthage and vicinity felt disposed to censure me for not putting him under arrest, as it is believed he is a co operator of the notorious Levi Williams.

After the posse was put in motion in the direction of Carthage, I addressed a communication to Col. Levi Williams and others in the words and figures following, to wit:

2 o'clock P. M., Sept. 18th, 1845.

Head Quarters of the Sheriff of Hancock county, commanding the posse comitatus of the Southern detachment in said county.

To the Mob gathered in the s. w. part of Hancock county, Ills., commanded and directed by Col. Levi Williams and a few others, who as it is said have a strong force under their influence and guidance, and who are also strongly fortified as I am informed, and who have as I know destroyed much property with force of arms, by going about this county shooting at, and compelling peaceable citizens to leave their homes, and applying firebrands to their buildings, grain, &c., and otherwise by all manner of inhuman treatment to the sick, and helpless women and children. It is unnecessary for me again to remind you of the magnitude of the crimes of which you already stand charged. Some of the sick women and children who were compelled to leave their sick beds under your wicked and fiendish fiat, have since died as it is believed in consequence of exposure to the inclemency of the weather and the rays of the scorching sun, thus adding murder to the lesser crime of arson. My duty as an officer is defined by law. Your mob proceedings require of me an effort to quell you in your mad career if possible without the shedding of blood. You will all do me the justice to say that I have spared no pains in endeavoring to accomplish such a desirable result, I issued proclamations, and took pains that copies were sent to your mob camps, you know my duty. You were advised openly of my determination and policy which were fully set forth in my proclamations. You have not desisted in your depredations, but on the other hand you became more emboldened than before.

In the mean time I have raised a posse comitatus in order to arrest all engaged in this riot if possible, and in case they should not submit to law and be arrested, to fire upon them or put them to the sword.

The painful necessity of firing upon a part of your depredators, became apparent on the 16th inst., at which time several of the burners were killed; we caught them in the act of burning buildings. I will close this communication by again appealing to you in the name of humanity, the law, and the good of yourselves and our country that you instantly desist your mobbing and burning, deliver yourselves into my hands to be dealt with according to law, that is to say; you the leaders; and to surrender into my hands the ordnance which you procured through fraud and deception; and that you also deliver into my hands all the State arms which you have twice heretofore refused to surrender upon the demand of the Executive of the State by his authorized agent; and forthwith disperse each and all of you go to your homes and pursue the ordinary avocations of good peaceable citizens. Such a course will be honorable to you, and will save the shedding of much blood.

I am authorized to recieve and take charge of all the public arms in this county.

It is expected that you will comply with the above reasonable requests. I hereby pledge myself to protect you in all your constitutional rights, and that you shall be dealt with according to the laws of our country. Should you are fit to submit to the laws and requirements as set forth above, you will on the part of the mob, communicate to me in writing at the Chapman place, midway between Carthage and Warsaw, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock M. Should you not submit or refuse to reply, your silence will be taken as a refusal to surrender to the laws, when you must expect to meet the consequences.

Respectfully yours, &c.

J. B BACKENSTOS.
Sheriff of Hancock county, Ill.

P. S. I send by the bearer hereof my last proclamation, No. 3.

On the following day Mr. Calkins, the express, returned, and stated that Col Williams had crossed the river into the State of Missouri, whither he had fled, with the following communication in reply to my letter of yesterday:

"Sept. 19th, '45."

J. B. Backenstos,

Sir:—I received a communication yesterday, through the hands of Mr. Cawkins, addressed to me in the character of the "leader of the mob" I entertain no communication, neither will I make any reply in that character. Your communication bespeaks the character of its author, and meets from me, that indignant contempt it so richly deserves. If you were worthy the notice of a gentleman sir, I would meet you on any field, but as you occupy a station so far beneath the dignity of a man that I shall not condescend to have any thing to do with you in any manner, shape or form. You can *pursue* what course with the "mob" that you please, I answer not for them, but rest assured that they are at all times ready for you

LEVI WILLIAMS."

I am directed by Gov. Ford to collect the public arms which have been demanded in vain twice before from the mobbers to wit: the arms of the Carthage Greys and the arms in the hands of Capts. Grover & Davis at Warsaw, under this order and instruction I directed my posse at Carthage to collect all the public arms which were so unfortunately placed in the hands of officers and privates who have on many occasions used them as means to terrify insult and abuse the peaceable citizens of our County. I have collected nine stand and a part of the accouterments and will endeavor to get the balance.

I have them in my possession subject to the order of the Commander in Chief of the Illinois Militia; they are not and shall not be used by the posse under my command, as I have no authority from the Governor for so doing.

The posse under my command have been prompt and obedient to all my orders, with the exception of one order in relation to the collection of the State arms at Carthage. I ordered the posse to ask for and receive from any person in possession of any arms of the Carthage Greys, and deliver them to me at the Court House. This order was disobeyed or misunderstood, by two of the posse by bringing three guns, the private property of citizens, and one man quarrelled with a lady and used in her presence, ungentlemanly language. I ordered the three men immediately under arrest, placed them under guard, sent them home, and returned the guns.

After leaving a sufficient force to defend the place against the mobbers both within and without the town of Carthage, at about 12 o'clock on the 20th inst. we took up our line of march to the place of rendezvous at the Chapman place, between Warsaw and Carthage, thence to proceed against the mob encampment with a design to arrest or rout them from their hiding place. Before I reached midway to Warsaw, I received positive intelligence that the mob had fled the county and state by crossing the Mississippi river at Warsaw with all their arms, cannon, &c., to Missouri. I marched the posse to Warsaw for the purpose of making arrests; remained a short time;—when I directed the infantry and artillery northwardly on the prairie road and I proceeded up the bottom road with the mounted forces. I am now on the bank of the Mississippi river near Montebello.

Since the firing upon the mob at Bear Creek on the 16th inst., there has been no burning of any houses, barns, grain, stacks, nor any thing else that has come to my knowledge. The mobbers, rioters and other outlaws have principally fled without the limits of this county. Peace and quiet, law and order, has again been restored in Hancock county.

Therefore I Jacob B. Backenstos, Sheriff of Hancock county, hereby proclaim the county of Hancock in peace; that the rioters have dispersed and gone to their homes, or fled this county and State. That all good citizens who were expelled, by the mobbers, from their homes, and those who fled from the county for security gainst mob violence, return to their homes, and they shall be protected. I have an armed force stationed in the Court House at Carthage, for the protection of the officers of the county, who are compelled by law to reside at the county seat, and for the protection of all persons having business at, or who may desire to visit Carthage, and also to protect from insult and mob violence the inhabitants of Carthage and the surrounding country. I have a number of small scouting parties reconnoitering the county to keep the peace and protect the settlements and make arrests of those who are known to be guilty of the riot, in whose hands writs have been placed. I desire that the citizens will aid them in ferreting them out, that they may be arrested and brought to justice.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sh'ff. H. C. Ill.

Bank of the Mississippi river, near Montebello, Sept. 20th A. D. 1845.

P. S.—The Warsaw Signal Extra of the 18th Sept., contains its usual amount of willful and malicious falsehoods. It is unnecessary for me to deny any one statement; I pronounce the entire Extra a tissue of lies from beginning to end, so far as they purport to give the news of the killing of Worrell and McBratney, and the balance set forth in relation to the difficulties in our county, and I hold myself responsible to prove the same false, by men of the best standing

J. B. B. Sheriff.

Proclamation: No. 5.

To the Citizens of Hancock County, Ill., and the surrounding country.

In issuing this, my fifth proclamation I shall be obliged to omit many things which have transpired in this County since the 20th inst., (the date of Proclamation No. 4.) nevertheless I shall endeavor to give all the important facts that may be interesting to the community. There seems to be a continuance of peace throughout Hancock County. There has been no burning of houses, or other property since a part of my posse pursued the mob and fired upon them. In my last proclamation I stated that the mobbers had fled the country; as yet they have not returned; they are brawling about the adjoining counties, State of Missouri, and Iowa Territory; circulating all kinds of falsehoods, and misrepresentations for the purpose of getting aid in order to recommence burning, and mobbing &c. As yet they have not been able to raise any considerable force to march into Hancock under arms, against the constitution and the laws, and I am certain that unless the mob faction can succeed in deceiving the people without this county by fraud, and forgery of militia orders and proclamations purporting to eminate from the Executive and commander-in-chief of the Illinois militia, that they cannot get force sufficient to recommence their depredations. Let me intreat the people abroad not to act in haste.

There are many complaints made to me by Mormons and Anti-Mormons, about stealing cattle &c. I have used every exertion in the power of man to ferit out the truth concerning these complaints, and reports. Many Mormons who were burnt out in the south west part of this county, were employed for the last ten or twelve days in removing their household furniture, other moveables and grain to Nauvoo city. After they had finished hauling their goods, proceeded to gather and drive their cattle from the infested district to Nauvoo but could not find them. There are many who are willing to make affidavit that their cattle were left in the hands of the mob when they were exterminated, and when they went in search of their cattle afterwards could not find them. More than 200 head of cattle are missing in this way according to the complaints made to me. There are also complaints by several Mormons that horses have been stolen from them. There are also many articles of minor importance reported to me as having been stolen from the Mormons. Some 50 head of cattle are reported to have been stolen from the settlement about 5 miles east of Warsaw, and about the same number near Carthage. The cattle which are said to have been stolen from near Carthage and Warsaw, belong mostly to B. F. Marsh Esq., and the Messrs. Chandlers, near Warsaw, and to Messrs. Mullen and Fails, and Mr. Alex. Barnes near Carthage. There was also stolen from Ebenezer Rand Esq. of Carthage, 2 Bee guns, and a Mrs. Hawley reports some clothing missing.

Every one of those persons who report property stolen, who are not Mormons, are by no means regarded as enemies by them; but on the other hand they have all denounced this mobbing and burning, as a most infamous act. It is nothing more than reasonable to suppose that men who will burn houses, barns, grain, and other property, and who will drive and exterminate United States Post Masters and other officers, from their offices and homes, with force of arms, under the penalty of death, are none too good to steal cattle, horses, and sheep too. Men who are guilty of such damnable outrages are hardened against all the tender feelings of human beings; the savage would shrink with horror at such base and cowardly acts as are characteristic of this mob faction. Again, why is it that the stealing of cattle and horses is confined nearly in every instance to those who are opposed to the mobbers? If the Mormons are guilty of these depredations complained of, is it not a remarkable circumstance that not a single hoof of all the cattle and horses that are alleged to have been stolen, were taken from any of those engaged in the mobbing; in every case, so far as I can learn, they were taken from persons opposed to this wicked proceeding of the mob party.

That infamous blackhearted and murderous scoundrel Thomas C. Sharp, editor of that treasonable paper called the Warsaw Signal, himself guilty of all the crimes known to our laws, is at the head of this band of mobbers and extermenators. Are the people in Hancock County and the surrounding country prepared that such a debased heaven daring villain as Sharp shall give tone to public opinion. I ask will an honest and honorable community for a moment seriously entertain any thing that may eminate from such a fountain of corruption? For the honor and perpetuity of our glorious, republican institutions, it is to be hoped not. Sharp openly and boldly calls upon the citizens of this and the adjoining counties and other places to come into Hancock to overthrow the law. Fellow citizens will you take the advice of such a escape gallows as Sharp, the author of our difficulties and troubles; a murderer and the apologist of murderers, house burners &c.

Sharp's rule of moral principle is exemplified as follows by his own writings: If men in the custody of the law, and under promise of protection be murdered in cold blood, Sharp is found the apologist of the murderers, (and would take a hand himself.)

If men pursue another on our high ways with musket and swords at the speed of their horses for miles, with the intention of killing or arresting without process an officer of the county, against whom no charge is or was alledged, and one of the villians should be killed, murder is the cry of this Sharp; or if a gang of villians burning and continue to burn for six days, the dwellings, barns, and stacks of grain and hay—expelling sick women and children from their sick beds, and exposing them to the inclemency of the weather and die in consequence of such cruel and fiendish treatment; and after having been warned time and again by the proper officer, of what they might expect in case they should not desist; and when caught in the act of burning houses, flee and refuse to be taken are fired upon—a few are killed, Sharp's cry of murder, murder, is again raised at the top of his voice. What a poor trifling scamp,—for he certainly does not know how contemptible he is in the eyes of all honorable men. He has no associate except those who are partisip criminis with him.

Sharp in his last Signal has made comments upon, and attempts to prove some statements which I made in Proclamations numbered 2 and 3. How does he get his information as to the killing of Worrell, to be untrue? His informants can be no other than those guilty with Worrel. in pursuing me for my life on the high way, and who are ready to say and swear any thing that may clear them from punishment which they so richly deserve; and as to the firing upon the mob, he relies upon men for testimony, guilty of crimes which will secure them a safe place in our state penitentiary for years, and others are candicates like himself for the gallows. Such is the character of Sharp's informants, upon those subjects which he speaks of in his Signal; none others of the mob were within sight or hearing at the time the occurrence took place.

Fellow citizens, a proclamation was handed to me this moment, purporting to be from Gov. Ford of our state; it certainly is a forgery or fraud. You will observe that it is simply dated. "Executive Department, Springfield, Sept. 21st, 1845;" it does not state whether it comes from Springfield, Ohio, Ky., or any other state. The proclamation also states that Cols. Baker and Merriman, had volunteered to command, &c. And also the proclamation is signed Thomas Ford, Governor and commander-in-chief; in order to make such a document official, it should be signed as Governor of Illinois and commander-in-chief of the Illinois militia. I pronounce it a base fraud, I hope no armed men will come into Hancock county, under such circumstances. I shall regard them in the character of a mob, and shall treat them accordingly. I am personally acquainted with Maj. Baker, and Capt. Merriman, and I am warranted in saying that they would under no circumstances, aid or countenance a mob. I will again say, that from the general phraseology of the proclamation, I pronounce it a fraud upon the people; let no man turn out under it. as it evidently is one of Sharp's latest acts of rascality and one of the last dying efforts to raise a mob.

I will herewith submit a few affidavits, they speak for themselves. One of these affidavits fully shows whether Worrell and his blood-hounds knew me or not when they pursued me on the prairie, it also speaks to the point as to the course the anti-mormon mob intended to pursue; it also explains something about taking horses. (and as Tom Sharp would have it about the lesser crimes of killing and slaying and burning.) I have only to say that as to the character of John Harper Esq. as a good citizen and honest man, he is honorable and independent, he has no superior in our section of country, and as to Capt. Rose, he is respected by all; his standing and charcter is proof against all base men. As to the other affiant I am not acquainted with him.

Men engaged in burning houses for 6 long days, have fled this county to avoid an arrest; they are now using their utmost endeavors to raise help in the neighboring counties and in the State of Missouri, to recommence burning and mobbing. Will honest men be influenced by such characters, we will see. Every thing has remained quiet for 9 successive days, and unless the mob will again reassemble in Hancock Co. peace will continue,

I would say to the citizens of Augusta in this county, that as I have been informed by good authority, that some of you had fled the county by crossing into the county of Shcuyler, and there made an encampment for the gathering of the mob, if such is the fact, let me remonstrate against such an act, and entreat you to come to your homes, and aid in the maintainance of peace.

Some of the mobbers said that I refused to submit to law, there being a writ out against me for killing Worrel, sworn out by one of the parties in company with Worrell when they pursued me. This is false; I twice offered to surrender myself into the hands of the constable, who said that he did not care any thing about it, that he considered it all a mistake in the boys in taking out the writ. I am at all times ready to be tried by the laws of my country.

J. B. BACKENSTOS, Sheriff, H. C.
Carthage, Sept. 25, 11 o'clock a. m. 1845.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County. }

Personally appeared before me the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County, John Harper, of said County, who after being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith, that on Wednesday night the 17th inst., I was at Wm. Kendals Jr. Esq., a little after night; Noah M. Rickard drove up with his family and wished the privilege of stopping a short time, and appeared very much excited, and said to *Mr. Kendal* in my presence and hearing, that he had just returned from the mob where they were burning houses and that they had burned more than 40 yesterday, and he presumed as many to-day; and he thought it was *just and right*, and every man ought to turn out and help them. He also stated that 10 or 12 men came to Carthage on Monday to kill Backenstos, and that he (Backenstos) discovered them and narrowly made his escape, and we presumed he had gone to Warsaw; and I was the second person who volunteered to go the next morning after him, and Frank Worrel was the first; and also that McQuary's son was along, and that the company consisted of six or eight persons; and furthur that the intention was to follow *Backenstos*, but if they could not find him, to go to the mob where they were burning; and that on the Carthage and Warsaw road, about two miles this side of *Marshes*, they saw Backenstos coming in his buggy, and we thought he knew us for he left the road and took through the prairie as fast as he could push his *horse*, and we took after him; but he run until he came to a branch where there was a group of Mormons in the brush; and further that Backenstos could not have shot *Worrel*, for he was a 100 or a 150 yards off, and had nothing but a *pistol*, but that it was a yager or musket fired from the bushes, for it was an ounce ball, and went through him. Worrel was put into the wagon and died in my lap in one half hour; but we took him to Warsaw; then we went down where the Mob was burning houses; and when the mob was informed of Worrel's *death*, they passed a unanimous resolution that they would no longer wait for the Mormons to take the goods out of their houses, but would burn, and slay, and kill, and take horses.

And said Rickard stated, that he had returned home to take his family away, and had got so far with them, and that they wanted help to go and join the mob, for they needed help. This deponent furthur states that he has resided in Hancock County nearly seven years, and does not belong to the Mormon Church or community, nor never did; but that he has been, and now is an Elder in the Baptist denomination for about twenty years, and a member twenty-five years

JOHN HARPER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22d day of September, A. D. 1845.

GEO. W. THATCHER
[Clerk C. C. C. Hancock Co.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County. }

Personally appeared before me, the Clerk of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County, Ethel B. Rose, Treasurer and Assessor of said county, who upon being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that on Monday night of the 15th instant, between nine and ten o'clock, P. M., a mob of about eight armed men came to my residence in Carthage and called me out of the house, and bringing their guns to a charge bayonet, notified me that I must leave the county and never come back; unless I could come as an old citizen, that is a person having similar opinions to themselves. And they said if I did not go I must suffer the consequences, which I took to mean death. Said Rose further states that besides those who appeared armed in front of his door, there was a fellow standing back rather under some locust trees, by the name of Horace Hupkins, who has in his own estimation become an old citizen by a residence in this state of about six months. He further states that as they went away he followed out and discovered two other men who had apparently been concealed near a fence. And he verily believes one of those two was Captain R. F. Smith of the Carthage Greys. He states that the reason why he was able to identify objects and men, so well in the night, was that the moon shone exceedingly bright on that night. This deponent states further that he learned of the mob when it came to him with an order of extermination, that C. Robison, the P. M. at Carthage, and County Recorder of this county, was to be the next victim; so he (this deponent) went directly to Robison's, got there before the mob, and informed him what he might soon expect. While there the mob came, called to him and asked if his name was Robison; he answered yes. They then told him that it was the orders from head quarters that he should leave the county immediately that if he did not, his property should be destroyed and he with it.

E. B. ROSE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, A. D. 1845.

GEO. W. THATCHER,
Clerk, C. C. C. H. Co.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Hancock County. }

Personally appeared before me, Hazen Kimball an acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the county of Hancock, James Bellows who being first duly sworn deposeth and says, that on or about 10th day of September, A. D. 1845, within the county of Hancock a mob of twelve men with arms came to my house and ordered me to leave with my family forthwith, I according'y removed such of my goods as I could hastily get out of my house into the woods. The same evening the mob returned and tore down my chimney, cut up my saddle, and done considerable damage to my property, and drove me and my family from all of our goods; and have retained the same in their possession till the present time. And this deponent further says that Adam Snyder, Med'th Perry were two of the individuals that composed the mob as aforesaid, and further this deponent save not.

JAMES BELLOWS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 25th September, 1845.

HAZEN KIMBALL, J. P. [L. S.]

TO THE PUBLIC:

I was arrested by the Sheriff of Hancock, under a charge of perjury on the evening of the 19th inst., since which time I have been prisoner and under guard. Sheriff Backenstos using every means to my satisfaction, to get me a speedy trial; he took me before Thos. L. Barnes Esq. a Justice of the Peace at Carthage, E. A. Bedell, Esq. an other Justice of the Peace being present. I was ready for trial, but the court decided that they had no jurisdiction of the case, unless the Sheriff could make return that the Justice who issued the writ was not to be found, or was absent from home.

The Sheriff then took me to Nauvoo for trial where the justice who issued the warrant lived; and after hearing the testimony I was discharged, there is another States warrant in the hands of the Sheriff, for threatening the life of the Sheriff. I acknowledge that I offered $500 reward for his head, secured with bond and good security, I also openly declared that I would take his life by shooting him, on or about the 15th September.

I would state that I have been treated in a kind and humane manner by the Sheriff, and all the posse around him which I have seen or heard. One of the posse, Col. Markham, who I last year with the aid of others, drove out of Carthage at the point of the bayonet, was with me a great deal, and never even insulted nor abused me in any manner. There not being time for my trial, I am under a pledge of honor, to surrender myself into the hands of the Sheriff or any of his deputies or any constables, at any time when I can have a speedy trial.

My wife is sick; this the Sheriff knows, and I have strongly begged that I might be permitted to go home, and not be tried at this time, as I am guilty of the threats which I acknowledge, and would be committed or held to bail. I am well treated by all the people of Nauvoo with whom I have met.

ANTONY BARKMAN.

Nauvoo, Sept. 26, 1845.

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1845.

Law and Order Triumphant.—We feel thankful that we live in a free country yet. Gov. Ford manfully puts matters in a train to sustain Law and Order. The State Register wisely observes that "Sheriff Backenstos deserves credit for his exertions" in quelling the mob of Hancock; and the Missouri Reporter, which has heretofore received a lick or two from us by way of change, has made a full atonement for all out standing balances, in the following just conclusion:

"We have observed the progress of this affair, and have arrived at the conclusion, that the Mormons are more sinned against than sinning. If some of their number have committed petty larceny, their opponents have committed arson by the wholesale, and provoked the taking of human life, after having previously committed the most cold-blooded murders. But, be the cause of quarrel what it may, the strong arm of the State should be made to crush the rioters at once."

If the press and people will now frown down mobocracy and crime by a *unity of effort*, peace, law and order, will prevail. The way matters look now causes us to exclaim:—*the democracy of the country is abundantly able to sustain the rights of the people, and transmit to posterity, its happy institutions unimpaired.*

Proclamations.—Three proclamations from the Governor have been received. We are only able however, to give one this week.

Look Wild.—The Quincy Morning Courier says that "three hundred Mormons had Colt's patent revolvers and could shoot sixteen times a minute."

Pretty apt, but why not tell the story on this wise: 1000 Mormons were equal to 30,000 of the mob, each Mormon being armed with a *fifteen* shooter, a brace of Colt's patent revolving pistols, of six barrels each, a dragoon sword and pistols, making 29 rounds, and a "*Spanish lasso*," to catch the *running game*, making THIRTY TO ONE? Aint that tremendous?

The Weather.—We had a fine rain on Sunday, which, after so much *dust*, has softened the air quite agreeably. There has been a time of dry weather the past month, which has rendered the surrounding country somewhat sickly; a little rain occasionally, and some fall frost, which as yet, has not made its appearance, will do much towards healthifying the climate. The Mississippi river is a perfect healthometer: When it is low, health is low, and when it is high, health is high.

The Governor's posse.—Yesterday Gen Hardin, Judge Douglass, and Sheriff Backenstos, with about four hundred of the Governor's troops, visited Nauvoo.

Treason.—On the 24th of September, Daniel Spencer, W. W. Phelps, John Taylor, Orson Spencer, Charles C. Rich, Wm. Clayton, Willard Richards, Edward Hunter, Reynolds Cahoon, Alpheus Cutler, Hosea Stout, and John Scott were arrested by the Sheriff upon a writ charging them with "*Treason.*" They were arraigned at Carthage, before T. L. Barnes and E. A. Bedell, Esqs., and Antony Barkman whose name was to the affidavit upon which the writ issued, sworn. Upon investigation it appeared that the witness had been suborned; had signed and sworne to two affidavits, written by George Backman; *did not know* any of the defendants named in the affidavit; and who were now in Court; nor did he know any of the men in the other affidavit not in Court; had sworn to both affidavits upon 'reports,' and was deceived for he had been with the Mormons and they treated him well; will tell the truth now; is sorry for what he had done; knows nothing against any of the men named in either affidavit. There being no cause of action whatever, the court discharged the defendants.

The other writ, calling for some 10 or 12 principal men of Nauvoo, was said to be in the hands of constable Barnes, who helped burn Fellows' house, barn and grain, and fled for fear of justice. Both of these writs were issued by *R. F. Smith*, of Carthage Grey memory, who also fled for———(never mind) he knows Enough said; we have *never seen a blacker plot of death detected.*

Ho earth!—From the days of Abel till now, the children of the world and the children of God could not endure each other's presence; nor live together in peace. The principles of pure religion and the principles of the world's power are diametrically opposed to each other The former has faith and works in a kingdom and glory through the merits of Jesus Christ; and the latter trusts in an arm of flesh.

The pages of history are full of the persecutions of the ancient saints. Abraham, to save his life, gave his wife to satisfy the lust of a king, and Lot offered his two daughters to the Sodomites to appease their wrath against the angels of God. We have never come to that nor will we, for God in his infinite wisdom, has prepared a better way for his people in the last days.

It is said in the revelations of Jesus Christ, that he that will not take up his sword and fight must needs *flee* to Zion for safety.

Another important fact is, that the saints are not to fight (as this nation tries to make believe) for conquest or slaughter, *only* have they ever taken up arms in self defence, against mobocracy. Speaking of the redemption of Zion, unto the saints of the last days, our Savior says: "Behold, I do not require at their hands to fight the battles of Zion; for, as I said in a former commandment, even so will I fulfil, I will fight your battles.

Behold, the destoryer I have sent forth to destroy and lay waste mine enemies; and not many years hence, they shall not be left to possess mine heritage, and to blaspheme my name upon the lands which I have consecrated for the gathering of my saints."

Here then we have it in so many words:—*The Lord will fight the battles, NOT MEN!*

The fortunes of war.—It is a source of some amusement to witness the lively spirit, which manifests itself in various ways since the late mob war. Our senior has composed and set to music a beautiful piece, entitled "The Mobber's Retreat, or Chambers' Quick Step from the Burning."

From another song handed to us, we select the following verse:—

"Poor Chambers, the little 'bull hero,'
"Mob Williams's great pleasure,
"In the garb of a 'second Nero,'
"*Spun air* for his life:—O heigh O!"

Such indications, democratically speaking, develope the "Whig bumps," like the Irishman's breastplate, "*a little too handy to the back door of honor.*"

Help.—Gen. Hardin has arrived at Carthage with 300 volunteers in favor of law and order. This continues the County of Hancock in the channel of peace and, we hope, of justice too.—The mob have been busy for some time, in passing the old citizens' cattle to parts unknown, because they would not join the mob, Such aggressions soon find a day of retribution in the simplicity of the law.

City Wives.—Too often puppets formed to hang fine clothes upon—butterflies, made to flaunt and flutter on sunny days through the great promenades—creatures who desert their homes, impoverish their children, ruin their husbands, and nine times in ten end their career by taking the *one step* from frivolity and heartlessness to infamy.—*Chicago Democrat.*

☞ If the above is true, cities are sinks of iniquity, schools of scandal, and great *sores* on the body of the world. Whenever Nauvoo beats such testimony of herself, they may cry out *Ichabod!*

The Mob Chastened.—We clipt the following communication, from a little two penny pusillanimous paper called the Beardstown Gazette, edited by a mobocrat. The slant at Gov. Ford from Alex. Sympson, is all in keeping, but it is an old saying, that "When God and the Governor are willing the devil may get his due."

Beardstown, Sept. 23, 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I am now on my return from Springfield, to which place I have been to see his Honor Gov. Ford, in relation to our troubles in Hancock with the Mormons. I called on him, at his house, early yesterday morning, in company with my neighbor, Noah M. Rickard, Esq., from Carthage. I commenced telling the Governor our situation in Hancock, when he stopped me short, and remarked that I could not impose on him in such a way, that he had correct information every day from that county; and that he had issued a proclamation for five hundred men to assist Backenstos, and had given Gen. Hardin entire command; that the anti-Mormons were a set of d—d rascals and scoundrels, and that the Mormons were good citizens.

I told him (the Governor) that I was informed that he had told Backenstos to go ahead and take the county, and that he should protect him; which he neither denied nor assented to. The Governor then took me to the Secretary's office, and there read me the orders to Gen. Hardin; after which I was leaving the office, when he called me back and said, "Now, by G—d, if you go to Hancock or elsewhere, and raise troops to fight the Mormons, I will go to the northern part of the State and get troops, take every anti Mormon, and by G—d I will have half of you shot."

Respectfully yours,
ALEX. SYMPSON.

A Proclamation?

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that divers persons from Missouri and Iowa Territory, threaten to invade this State for the purpose of taking part in the civil war, which it is hoped, certain wicked and disorderly persons will not be enabled to continue to carry on in the county of Hancock;

Now therefore, I Thomas Ford, Governor of the state of Illinois, do warn all such persons, who will imprudently thrust themselves into a quarrel with which they have nothing to do, as citizens of this state; that if taken in any act of war or mischief, they will be chastised in a most summary manner; and if they escape beyond the limits of this state, they will be demanded to be surrendered to the authorities of Hancock county, that they may be tried for their crimes and punished according to law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state to be affixed.

Done at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

[L. S.] By the Governor,
THOMAS FORD.
Thompson Campbell, Sec'ry. of State.

Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1845.

To the First President and Council of the Church at Nauvoo:—

Having had a free and full conversation with you this day in reference to your proposed removal from this county, together with the members of your church, we have to request you to submit the facts and intentions stated to us in said conversation to writing, in order that we may lay them before the Governor and people of the State. We hope that by so doing it will have a tendency to allay the excitement at present existing in the public mind.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves
Respectfully yours, &c.,
JOHN J. HARDIN,
W. B. WARREN,
S. A. DOUGLASS,
J. A. McDOUGALL.

Nauvoo, Oct. 1st 1845.

To Gen. John J. Hardin, W. B. Warren, S. A. Douglass, and J. A. McDougall.

Messrs:—

In reply to your letter of this date, requesting us 'to submit the facts and intentions stated' to you, to writing, in order that you may lay them before the Governor and people of the State.' We would refer you to our communication of the 24th ult. to the Quincy Committee &c. a copy of which of which is herewith enclosed:

[The following is a copy of the communication refered to.]

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Nauvoo, September 24, 1845.

Whereas a council of the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, at Nauvoo, have this day received a communication from Henry Asbury, John P. Robbins, Albert J. Pearson, P. A. Goodwin, J. N. Ralston, M. Rogers, and E. Conyers, Messrs. Committee of the citizens of Quincy, requesting us to "communicate in writing our disposition and intention at this time, particularly with regard to removing to some place where the peculiar organization of our church will not be likely to engender so much strife and contention as so unhappily exists at this time in Hancock and some of the adjoining counties;"

And, whereas, said Committee have reported to us the doings of a public meeting of the citizens of Quincy, on the 22d inst., by which it appears there are some feelings in that place concerning us as a people, and in relation to which sundry resolutions were passed, purporting to be for the purpose of maintaing or restoring peace to the country;

And, whereas, it is our desire, and ever has been, to live in peace with all men, so far as we can, without sacrificing the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own consciences, which privilege is guaranteed to us by the Constitution of these United States;

And, whereas, we have, time and again, and again, been driven from our peaceful homes, and our women and children been obliged to exist on the prairies, in the forests, on the roads, and in tents, in the dead of winter, suffering all manner of hardships, even to death itself, as the people of Quin-

cy well know; the remembrance of whose hospitality in former days still causes our hearts to burn with joy, and raised the prayer to heaven for blessings on their heads;

And whereas, it is now so late in the season that it is impossible for us, as a people, to remove this fall, without causing a repitition of like sufferings;

And whereas, it has been represented to us from other sources, than those named and even in some communications from the Executive of this State, that many of the citizens of the State were unfriendly to our views and principles;

And whereas, many scores of our houses in this county have been burned to ashes, without any justifiable cause or provocation, and we have made no resistance, till compelled by the authorities of the county so to do, and that authority not connected with our church:

And whereas, said resistance to mobocracy, from the legally constituted authorities, appears to be misunderstood by some, and misconstrued by others, so as to produce an undue excitement in the public mind.

And whereas, we desire peace above all other earthly blessings;

Therefore; we would say to the committee above mentioned, and to the Governor, and all the authorities and people of Illinois, and the surrounding States and Territories; that we propose to leave this county next spring, for some point so remote, that there will not need to be a difficulty with the people and ourselves provided certain propositions necessary for the accomplishment of our removal shall be observed, as follows, to wit:

That the citizens of this, and the surrounding counties, and all men, will use their influence and exertions, to help us to sell or rent our properties, so as to get means enough that we can help the widow, the fatherless and destitute to remove with us;

That all men will let us alone with their vexatious law suits, so that we may have the time, for we have broken no law; and help us to cash, dry goods, groceries, good oxen, milch cows, beef cattle, sheep, waggons, mules, harnesses, horses, &c., in exchange for our property, at a fair price, and deeds given on payment, that we may have the means to accomplish a removal, without the suffering of the destitute, to an extent beyond the endurance of human nature;

That all exchanges of property be conducted by a committee or committees of both parties, so that all business may be transacted honorably and speedily;

That we will use all lawful means, in connexion with others, to preserve the public peace while we tarry, and shall expect decidedly that we be no more molested with house burning, or any other depredations, to waste our property and time, and hinder our business;

That it is a mistaken idea that we "have proposed to remove in six months;" for that would be so early in the spring that grass might not grow nor water run, both of which would be necessary for our removal, but we propose to use our influence, to have no more seed time nor harvest among our people in this county, after gathering our present crops. And that all communications to us be made in writing.

By order of the Council.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Prest.
WILLARD RICHARDS, Clerk.

In addition to this we would say that we had commenced making arrangements to remove from this county previous to the recent disturbances;

That we now have four companies organised of one hundred families each; and six companies more now organising of the same number each, preparatory to a removal;

That one thousand families, including the Twelve, the High Council, the Trustees and general authorities of the church, are fully determined to remove in the spring, independent of the contingency of selling our property; and that this company will comprise from five to six thousand souls;

That the church, as a body desire to remove with us, and will, if sales can be effected so as to receive the necessary means.

That the organization of the church we represent is such, that there never can exist but one head or presidency, at any one time, and all good members wish to be with the organization, and all are determined to remove to some distant point where we shall neither infringe or be infringed upon, so soon as time and means will permit.

That we have some hundreds of farms, and some 2000 or more houses for sale in this city and county, and we request all good citizens to assist in the disposal of our property.

That we do not expect to find purchasers for our Temple and other public buildings, but we are willing to rent them to a respectable community who may inhabit the city;

That we wish it distinctly understood that although we may not find purchasers for our property, we will not sacrifice or give it away, or suffer it illegally to be wrested from us;

That we do not intend to sow any wheat this fall, and should we all sell, we shall not put in any more crops of any description;

That as soon as practicable we will appoint committees for this city, La Harpe, Macedonia, Bear Creek, and all necessary places in the county, to give information to purchasers.

That if all these testimonies are not sufficient to satisfy any people that we are in earnest, we will soon give them a sign that cannot be mistaken; we will leave them.

In behalf of the council,

Respectfully yours, &c.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Pres't.
Willard Richards, Clerk.

From the St. Louis People's Organ, Sept. 20

THE RIOTERS.

The latest news we have from the scene of tumult and outrage in Illinois, is that brought by the Boreas yesterday. It represents affairs as hourly growing worse and their aspect more belligerant. Large parties of the rioters are patrolling the country, burning every thing of value, belonging to the Mormons, which falls in their way, and driving the houseless and destitute in consternation to a refuge among their fellows at Nauvoo. On Thursday last, as we learn, a party of some thirty of the "old citizens," as the rioters term themselves, proceeded to a settlement of Mormons on Bear Creek, in Hancock county, and commenced, as is their wont, to fire the dwellings of their victims.—The Mormons, however, rallied, and in a short time some two hundred—according to the representations of the vanquished—were gathered together, and under arms. The rioters were now warned to desist, and leave the settlement; but on their refusing, they were fired on by the Mormons, and one of the number, a person whose name was said to be McCord, killed instantly. Another, a Mr. Lindsay, of Warsaw, was desperately wounded. At this, the rioters fled, and retraced their steps to Carthage, bearing with them their wounded companion.

Thus have already fallen two victims to this fell persecution of a fanatical, though comparatively unoffending and innocent people.—From the scenes that have recently been enacted, it is no wonder that the Mormons have become desperate, or that they should begin to defend their rights and firesides at all hazards, even to the wreaking of vengeance upon the heads of their oppressors. It is now said that the Mr. Worrell recently killed, was a lieutenant in the Carthage Greys, and had command of the guard at the time the Smiths were murdered. He was with a posse of rioters at the time he was killed, and on approaching a small party of Mormons, was warned to come no nearer. Continuing to approach, he was shot dead—but not from an ambush as stated. It is more than probable that the recollection of his participancy in the Smith murder, hastened the event.

Much of the spirit which has characterized the outrages against the Mormons in Illinois, has been nourished and engendered, we think, by that incendiary sheet the Warsaw Signal. Its editor has for some time seemed to have but one object in view, the villification and persecution of the Mormons, and all who have shown a disposition to do them justice. Whether this man was, or was not, guilty of an actual participation in the death of the Smiths, we would not pre end to conjecture; but really his editorial course, as it seems to us, has all along been calculated to lead to such results. Even now he permits his columns to be used in attempts to justify that horrid, cowardly and most brutal transaction, and editorially, and by his countenance of correspondents, urges to further violence.

In the Signal of a late date occurs the following passage, showing to what extent the *continuances* of the law will carry their aggressions, and by what feeble, *shadow* of argument they seek to uphold their proceedings:

"Forbearance, in this case, is contemptible and pusillanimous: it is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions; nor does it comport with the dignity of independent men.—Many of our law abiding Anti Mormons contain that they do not wish to violate the law. What is the law? Do these gentlemen know what the law is? Is seeing counter to Ford's or Dowling's will a violation of law? No, the people are the law. What have the people done? Have they not repealed the Nauvoo Charter? Have they not justified the killing of the tyrant Joe? and have they not signified their anxiety in many ways that the Mormons should leave the State,—'peaceably, if they will; forcibly if they must'?

Do not the advocates of the *occasional* action, aside the laws see here a practical illustration? The tendency of their doctrine? Once open the door to out-lawry, and where shall it stop? Had the first persecutors of the Mormons, in Jackson county in this State, thirteen years ago, been *punished*, and that severely, we should probably hear little of Mormonism now, or the grievances of the "old settlers." Such persecution has made more Mormons, probably, than any other cause.

VERY LATE FROM BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

The Baltimore American and Patriot, and the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, have news from the U. S. ship St. Louis, Capt. McKeever, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, in twenty nine days and eighteen hours from Rio de Janeiro. This is probably the shortest passage on record.

The day before the departure of the St. Louis, advices had reached Rio of the entire failure of the attempted intervention, on the part of England and France, in the affairs of the River Plate. It was said that on the rejection by Gen Rosas of the ultimatum sent in, the English and French ministers would retire to Monte Video. In the mean time, the naval forces of the *allied* Powers had taken possession of the Buenos Ayrean Squadron off Monte Video, and Gen. Oribe, commanding the besieging army of Gen. Rosas, had received notice to retire from the Banda Oriental.

Great excitement prevailed in Buenos Ayres, and it was supposed England and France would be brought into open collision with the Argentine Republic. During the negotiations at Buenos Ayres the American Charge, Mr Brent, had offered his mediation. The offer was accepted by Gen Rosas, but declined by the English and French ministers, on the ground that the Charge was not instructed or authorised by his Government.

The U. S. brig Perry, Commander Payne, and the brig Fabius, White, of Baltimore, sailed in company with the St. Louis. The bark Nautilus, of and for Baltimore, was to sail the following day. The frigate Raritan, Com. Turner, arrived from Monte Video the evening previous to the departure of the St. Louis.

The frigate Brandywine, Com Parker, would remain at Rio a few days in consequence of the illness of Mr. Everett, our minister to China, who had not decided whether to proceed in the Columbus, or return to the United States in the Brandywine. The disease with which Mr. Everett was afflicted, though of a painful and distressing character, was not considered dangerous.

George W. Slocum, Esq. our former Consul at Rio, is a passenger in the St. Louis. The ship has been a fine ron, and the Captain and all on board are in fine health and spirits.

The St. Louis sailed 57 000 miles, was absent nearly two years and a half, quelled with her seamen and marines, in June 1844, an attempt by the Chinese to burn the Foreign Factories at Canton, relieved the distressed settlers at the Bay of Islands, in their recent conflict with, and defeat by the natives. She has visited during her absence from the United States, the Capeof Good Hope, Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Chusan, the Canton River, Manilla, Batavia, Hobartown, Sydney, the Bay of Islands, Auckland, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro; three of these ports, Chusan upon the coast of China, Hobartown, Van Diema 's Land and Auckland, New Zealand, had never before been visited by an American man-of war.

But four deaths have occurred on board since her departure, and her officers and crew returning in general good health, after an exposure to all the changes of climate incidental to this voyage, can and do but feel sincere gratitude for their preservation.

Choctaw Indians.—"Pitchlya, the elective chief of twenty-five thousand civilized Choctaws, beyond the Mississippi," says the Mississippi Free Trader, "will probably visit Washington this winter for the purpose of applying to Congress for the admission of his nation as a territory into the United States with a delegate in Congress.—A Constitution, it is said, has been adopted by the voters of the nation and every preliminary step taken for submitting it to Congress, and this distinguished chief selected as their representative."

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Sept. 22d.

Nathaniel Lackore, of Iowa, 65y 2m 29d; chill fever.

Sarah Lackore, of Iowa, 60y 7m 6d chill fever.

George Davis, 70y; lethargy.

Mary Teffany, 8m 24d; diarrhea.

Emma Marble, 1y 7m 15d; hooping cough.

Henry Wood, of Gulden's Point, 17y 3m 9d; chill fever.

Tracy Squires, 39y 2m 29y; chill fever.

Nancy Davis, 65y fever.

Isaac C. Phippin, 17y 9m 2d; shot by accident.

Mary Ann Morris, 4m 4d; diarrhea.

Sarah Ann J. Sperry 6y 3m 1d; July 7th.

John Quamby, 45y; flux.

Mary Pincock, 56y 2m; fever.

W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton

Sept. 29, 1845.

Eliza Allen, 22d; diarrhea.

Mr Marble.

Richard R. Garr, 20y 6m 13d; consumption.

Sophia Parshal, 24y 2m; fever.

Robert Hamilton, 32y; billious fever.

Thomas Crooket, 42y; Pleurisy.

Clarissa Irene Furguson, 1m 24d.

Parmelia Brim, 37y; bilhous fever.

John T. Crawford, 1y 3m 17d; consumption.

Oliver Bruson, 43y; typus fever.

Doratha French, 53y 4m; chill fever.

James Kilborn, 23y 4m 20d; chill fever.

Mary Leighton, 25y; typus fever.

Loenda Royce, 1y 4m 3d; unknown.

John Morris, 53y; diarrhea.

John Davis, 45y; chill fever.

Adam Thompson, (of Iowa) 36y; affection of the liver.

Joseph Stodard, 2y 4m 24d; rickets.

Henry Humphrey, 38y 1m 10d; chill fever.

Wm. A. Beebe, Jr., 4y 11m 27d; measles.

George Taylor, 35y (of Appanoose) ague and fever.

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

PAMPHLETS.

CONTAINING a "correct account of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, in Carthage jail, on the 27th of June 1844," embellished with three splendid engravings, illustrating the horrible event, for sale at this office.

Sept 17-1845-20-tf

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers' have rented the New Brick Store, recently built by Almon Babbett Esq., a few rods below the Post Office, on Main Street, where they will be receiving from time to time, goods adapted to the wants of this community. We trust from the experience we have had in the mercantile business in this country, that we shall be able to sell goods as low as any of our competitors, and we respectfully request the public to call and examine for themselves.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

IRON AND STEEL.

THREE thousand pounds Iron and Steel, consisting of common and Sligo Iron, German and Spring Steel, English Blister and Naylor's Fine Cast Steel, Eliptic Springs and Wagon Boxes. Also one Blacksmith Anvil; just received per. Steam Boat "Time," and for sale by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25—tf.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS AND SHOES. &c.

A complete assortment of staple dry goods, such as Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Steubenville Jeans, Brown and Bleached Sheetings, Cotton and Woolen Flannel, Linseys, Calicoes, &c. Men's, boys', youths', woman's and children's coarse and fine Boots and Shoes; all of which will be sold very low for ready pay. Just opened and for sale by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

WANTED.

WINTER wheat, White Beans, Flax Seed, Hides, Tallow, Beeswax, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., delivered at our store, a few doors below the Post Office.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

FLOUR.

TEN bbls, Quincy City Mills Flour, a superior article, just received and for sale by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

A GOOD assortment, consisting of Coffee, Teas, St. Louis Refined Brown Sugar, Best Boston Loaf Sugar, Saleratus, Spices &c Also Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, etc just received and for sale by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

HARDWARE.

CONSISTING of House Trimmings, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, &c. Also Boston Nails; just received by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Sept. 20th, 1845, which if not taken out on or before the 31th December next, will be sent to the Post Office Department as dead letters.

N. B. Any person calling for any of the following list of letters, will please say they are advertised or they may not get them.

A

Abbott Norman
Adams George J
Adams William
Adams J M
Aldrich Silas 2
Allen Ira 2
Allen Ezra 2
Allen Gideon
Amy Samantha Miss
Andrews Simeon
Anderson Editha M Miss
Anderson Martha
Anderson William 2
Appleton Henry
Armstrong Joshua
Ashby Benjamin
Ashton Isaac
Atwood Millen
Atwood Anna
Atkins Anna Miss
Austin William
Avery Daniel

B

Ball Mason
Bailey James
Bachelor William S.
Baum Elizabeth Jane
Barner Samuel
Ballantyne Margaret
Barnum Job V
Barnum Charles
Bates Ormus E
Barlow Truman R
Barker Richard 2
Berry Amelia
Bentley Rhoda A Mrs
Beecher Ransom A
Bellarby Henry
Bishop Maria O
Bickmore William
Bird Thomas
Biggs John
Bostwick Henry or Harvey
Bovee Matthias
Bovee Elizabeth Miss
Boice John
Botsford Jabez
Boothe Henry
Boothe Nancy
Burkhardt John H
Bunnell Luther B
Butterfield Jacob
Butler O F
Burgess Samuel
Bundy George
Burton Susan
Burke Charles
Bullock Benjamin K
Bushman Martin
Blair Samuel or Henry Dram
Black William
Block George
Blackburn Wm
Bliss Robert
Branninger Michael
Brigden Abbe Miss
Brooks Lester
Brownell Russell G
Bowett Daniel
Bybee Lieuann B
Ball Sophia V

C

Catlin Noah S
Carbine Edmund E
Casselman M J [Miss
Cahoon Margaret Eliza
Calhoon Margaret Miss
Chapman Welcome
Carl James or Hannah
Case Olive
Carman James
Campbell Martha Miss
Canfield Cyrus
Carlile Giles or Robert Berry
Carter Dominicus
Call Anson
Christian Hans
Cloward Thomas P 2
Clayton David
Clement Nancy
Clement Betsey or Albert
Clark Gardiner
Clark Rodman
Clark Worthy
Clark John M
Clark Lorenzo
Clark Lucina Miss
Colvin O Levi
Clark Raymond
Colvin David
Cook W N
Colborn Thomas
Cobb Mrs Augusta
Cole Owen
Cole Mary Miss
Colvin Graham
Cowles Austin
Coden George
Corbett Daniel
Cox John 2
Cone Eunice
Cornish Denman
Cutler Wm L
Cutler Harmon
Cuthbert Edward
Curtis Theodore
Curtis Charlotte A Mrs
Chase John D 2
Chase Abner
Cheney Nathan
Cryer Samuel
Cran Walter
Craft William
Crow Anne
Critchlow Wm
Crowell Melissa M
Cox John 2

D

Dack James
Dalrymple Lewis S
Dalton John
Dalton Charles
Davis Asa
Dayton Hiram
Deirline John
Donville Thomas or John Huntington
Dodge John James
Drake Sophronia Mrs
Drown Micajah
Dryer Wm W 2
Duke Johnathan
Dunham Jonathan jr

E

Enger Lewis
Earl William 2
Eggleston Jesse
Ellsworth David
Elliot Ithamer
Evans J W
Evans John
Evans Horace
Evans Oliva
Elliot Maranda

F

Farr Winslow
Farrar Anna Mrs
Fairchild Prudence Mrs
Fawcett William
Ferry R
Fellows Albert G
Field William
Finch William
Fisher W D
Fisher Pliny
Flagg Samuel G
Foreman Joseph
Forey Peter J
Foster Dan
Fox John
Fox David W
Fox William
Foote William
Frost Benjamin
Frost Nancy Mrs
Frank Rosannah Mrs
Fugate Enoch
Fuller Elijah K

G

Gates Jacob
Gates Hiram
Gaines Mr
Garlett Justus
Gibson Isaac M
Gibson Benjamin
Gibbs Eliza Mrs
Gilliam Peter
Gilbert Truman
Gould John
Goodeale Newton
Goldsmith Benjamin
Gott Robert
Goodridge Riley
Goodwin Philo A
Graham Carter
Grant Mrs Mary
Griggs Charles N
Green Ephraim S
Gregory William
Griffith Judah

H

Hall Elsie Miss
Hall B F
Hall J
Hanks Ebenezer
Haskell John
Hardwick J 2
Hancock Thomas
Hamilton James B
Hamilton Robert
Hamblin Jacob
Hampton Eli
Harmond Thomas
Harris Mary E Mrs
Hawkins James
Hawkins B
Hatch N C
Haselton Sarah Miss
Hendricks Nelson
Henderson Mary Miss
Henry Margaret Mrs
Hebard Roger Barns
Height Isaac C or Jas. Brinkerhoff
Herringshaw H
Hill John
Hill Thomas
Hill Benjamin
Hill Eliza Mrs
Hile Robert
Hickey Sophrenus
Higley Myron
How Alva
Holden John 2
Holden Edwin
Hoskins William 2
Houghton Reuben
Honesker John L
Hovey A D Mrs
Holmes H C
Hoyt Benjamin
Husband Ann
Hutchinson Joseph
Hutchinson J F
Hutchins James 2
Humphrey David
Huffaker Susan G
Hunter Mary Ann Mrs

J

Jacobs Isaac
Jacob Elsie
Jacob Norton 2
Jasseph William
Jameson M
Jewel Wm
Jepson James
Jennings Ebenezer
Jenkins Thos or Samuel
Jenkins Jane Mrs
Jenkins Phebe J
Jenkins Wm B
Johnson Mahlon
Johnson George 2
Jones Susan G
Jones Sarah
Jones Richard
Jones Benjamin
Judd Thomas
Ives Henry 2

K

Kyle Michael
Kenyon Daniel
Keegan Mrs 2
Keegan Elizabeth Mrs
Kempton Jerome
Kenyon F
Kelsall Edmund
Kelsey Easton
Kelsey Eli B
Kelly John
Kinnamon Richard H
Kingwood Jonathan
Kingston Thomas
Kimball Ebenezer M
King Eleazer
Knowles Thomas 2
Knight Joseph
Klineman Conrad

L

Le Baron A
Lott Melissa
Love Lucinda L and Wm
Link Nancy
Lee John
Luke James
Lowry F.
Lane Johnson F
Lane Wm W
Lewis John
Lofton John G 2
Lincoln Sally

M

Markham Wareen
Moore Turner H
Markham Catharine A
Marten John
Marten Ann
Matson And
Mallory Lemuel
McIntyre Wm L
Mecham Joseph jr
Mecham La Fayette
Mecham Stephen P
Menaugh Lewis 2
Meeks Wm
Meguire Wm W
Melvil Alexander
Mesick Peter J
Merryweather F Mrs
Miller Bethuel 2
Miller James D
Milgate Wm
Mowry Harley 2
Mowry Orgin
Morles Susannah 2
Morrison Arthur
Morgan James
Morey George
Murray Fanny
Murdock Joseph
Murdock Caroline
MeeKwn Wm
McClane Alexander
McDougal Margaret
Mc Fall C H
Mc Donald Mary
Mc Clellen James
Mc Kinney Hugh
Mc Gahan Wm
Mc Murray Samuel

N

Nelson David
Nelson Isaac
Nelson Lydia Ann
Neal H M

O

Olney Phebe M
Odem M
Outhouse John and Hal-brook Joseph
Osborn David
Oudecark Isaac
Ott Nancy W

P

Parker Zadock
Parker John
Palmer Abram
Partridge Anna
Parsons Wm
Pack John
Patrick H
Payne Henry
Peck Martin H
Peck Martha
Perrin Charles
Patton Elias
Phelps Samuel 3
Phillips Catherine
Pherson Dimon
Pike John
Pierce Martha
Pierce Mary L
Pitkins Geo W
Powel David
Price Thomas
Price Samuel M
Price Jesse
Prows Thomas
Pratt Louisa
Pratt Addison
Pyper John
Pratt —— Esq

R

Rodney Ezekiel
Raymond A P
Rolden Return J
Robbison Mary
Raleigh Alonzo H
Rees Enoch 2
Reed Myreck
Richards John
Richards Milton
Ritchie Benjamin
Rigge John
Robinson John 2
Robinson Joseph L
Robinson Ebenezer
Robbins Isaac R 2
Rogers Isaac and Susan
Rogers Hortensia B
Rowley Celistica
Rodeback Charles
Rollosson Wm H
Rushton John
Rust Wm W

S

Sands Joseph
Sanders John
Sacket Orren D
Sawyer Levi 2
Savage Gehiel
Sampson A
Salsbury Mr
Salsbury W J
Salsbury J W
Scott Huldah A 2
Scarce W
Scovill Abner
Searl S B
Sessions Richard
Seeley Joseph
Shumway Charles
Shelden Richard Day
Sly Soloman S
Sly Jane S
Smith Samuel or Willis
Smith Eden
Smith William 5
Smith Paillip
Sprague R D 2
Spink Marilla 2
Spilsbury George
Spaulding Reuben
Spencer Emily
Spickernagle C A
Stephenson Isaac H 2
Sturges Alies
Stevens Charles
Stevens Jane
Stratton A J
Stiles John
Stoel Mary
Standage Henry
Sturdevant Stephen
Stanley Alexander S
Stuart Sarah
Sutherren David
Sweat John
Sweet William
Simpson Johnny
Simpson Samuel
Sykes Reuben

T

Taylor Benjamin
Taylor John W
Taylor Mrs
Tayson Charles
Tavell Reuben
Thomas Levi 2
Thomas Ellison 2
Thomas Robert
Thompson Mr
Thompson Lucullus P
Thornton Levi
Tippetts John H

V

Vance Wm P
Van Burkalow Luther
Van Deusen M
Van Sickle Selah

W

Watkins Robert
Walker Alexander
Wait John
Watt George
Waterman John O
Webb E D
Webb W G
Weir Thomas
West George R
Weeks Allen
Whitney A W
Whittaker Alvira
Wheeler Henry A
Whipple Nelson W
Williamson Edmund 2
Williams James C
Wilson George C
Wilson John B
Wickel Harmon
Wixom Solomon
Wilcox Henry
Wingate Cyrus
Woodruff Wilford
Woodstock Willard
Woodworth Parmenas
Wright J C
Wright Charles
Young Ralph L
Yocom Wm G
Yeamans Michael

On each of the above letters there will be an additional charge of two cents for advertising.

ELIAS SMITH, P. M.

Sept. 30, 1845—9-3w

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that J. W. Coolidge Adm. of the estate of Joseph Smith dec. will apply to the Court of Probate in and for the County of Hancock on the second Monday of October next, for an order to compound such claims belonging to the estate of Joseph Smith as he may think expedient.

J. W. COOLIDGE Adm.

Sept. 20, 1845-21-4w

Old Connecticut Pottery.

WANDELL & MORE

MANUFACTURERS OF EARTHEN WARE, CITY OF JOSEPH, ILL;

WAREHOUSE ON MULHOLLAND STREET, FOUR BLOCKS EAST OF THE TEMPLE.

KEEP constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, every description of article in their line of business; namely:—

Lead Pots, Crucibles, Furnaces, Jugs, Pitchers, Churns, Pots, Pipkins, Water Kegs, Wash Bowls, Milk Pans, Flower Pots, Tea Pots, Bed Pans, Coffee Pots, Beer Bottles, Ginger Pop Bottles, Chimney Tops, straight and bell ed Jars with covers, straights and bellied Butter Pots with covers; Bread Pots with covers, square and round dishes from 6 to 14 inches, Stove Tubes, Chambers, and other articles too numerous to mention. We are also prepared to manufacture Sugar Moulds and Drips of a superior quality.

We are employing experienced workmen from Norwalk, Conn etticut; and can assure the public, that our wares will be found equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the western country. We can accommodate the public with wares of thirteen different shades, such as jet-black, blue-black, red, green, yellow, cream color, mott'ed color, etc., etc.,

Orders from St. Louis and other southern and eastern markets, packed in the best manner at a short notice. Cash or produce taken in exchange for wares.

C W WANDELL,
M MORE, Jr.

Nauvoo, July 30, 1845-13-1y

SALT.

TEN sacks G. A. one do. L. B. Salt; just received and for sale by

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

Oct. 1. 25-tf.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

LIME! LIME!—The subscribers would inform the citizens of Nauvoo and vicinity, that they have now on hand and intend keeping at all times a large quantity of first rate Lime, at their Kilns near the upper end of Main street, formerly occupied by Peter Shirts.

All kinds of country produce, merchandise &c., received in payment, cash not refused.

JOSIAH BOYCE,
O. M. ALLEN,
EDMUND NELSON.

May 7, 1845-No 1—6m

NOTICE.

FOR sale or exchange for lands near or within twenty miles of Nauvoo. A Farm of 200 acres. 185 improved, good buildings, a first rate orchard, situated ten miles south of Pinckneyville, Perry county Ills. For further particulars enquire of

LEVI STEWART.

Nauvoo, April 23d, 1845.—52-tf

THE POTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of the City of Joseph and the public generally that we are now manufacturing of the best material, and have on hand a large assortment of Earthenware a few yards east of the Temple on Knight street, such as Pitchers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Chambers, Peppers and Salts, Nappies, Mugs, &c, which will be sold wholesale and retail for Cash or Country Produce cheaper than can be purchased on the Mississippi, of the same quality. We boast of the best material and best workmen the United States can afford, being English Potters and having worked in the most extensive Manufactories in England.

ELIJAH K. FULLER, President
RICHARD STEELE,
WILLIAM BOX,
RICHARD RALPHS.
JOSEPH RALPHS,
THOMAS RALPHS,
ALFRED CORDON.
JOHN BOURNE Clerk,

June 4th 1845-5-6m

PHONOGRAPHY.

GEO. D. WATT, wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he is teaching the art of Phonography in *Thirteen Lessons*, which will give the necessary instruction for a common practice. He will teach in different parts of the city, when a class can be obtained, at the rate of one dollar per scholar.

May 2d, 1845-1tf

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

The subscribers having opened the above establishment and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try,
Ere you buy.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

STRACHAN & NICHOLSON.

April 7:49-6m

NAUVOO MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured, by the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, at Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smiths' store, the following articles, to wit:—Coaches, Omnibuses, Charlottes, Chaises, Cabs, Barouches, Buggies and Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportsmens' Trotting Wagons, two and one Horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythe Snaths, Pitch Forks, Rakes, Carding and Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Railroad Cars, and many other articles too numerous to mention, sold as cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All orders must be post paid, and addressed to GEO. W. HARRIS, Esq., Pres't. of the Association.

J. H. & W. H. RALSTON,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

WILL attend to all business in their profession that is entrusted to their charge. Particular attention given to the collection of debts.

W. H. RALSTON's Office at Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois.

Warsaw, May 12th, 1845.—3—tf

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN ST. LOUIS.

WE offer to our friends in Illinois, as well as in our own state, a first rate opportunity of purchasing their goods as we are determined to sell lower than any engaged in our line of business.

We sell for cash, and our motto is quick returns and small profits.

WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

April 7:49-6m W. & S.

NOTICE.

A Botanic Association has been formed in the city of Nauvoo, for collecting herbs and roots and preparing the same for the good of the saints. Let every person secure health. And look out for the best *pills*. Office south east of the Temple on Warsaw and Ripley sts.

JOS. YOUNGER, *Pres't.*

R. SHEPHERD, Cl'k.

July 18, 1845:12:3m

FOR SALE.

A House and one third of a lot on Parley Street east of Main near Mrs Oakley's. The house is 20 feet by 30 two stories high. A good well of water on the premises. Terms low for CASH.

Enquire of E. T. Benson on Monroe street between Fulmer & Warsaw streets or of G. W. Potter, near the Post Office.

DANIEL BUTLER.

July 14, 1845—11—tf

PIANO-FORTE MUSIC.

MRS PITCHFORTH respectfully informs the inhabitants of Nauvoo, that she has commenced teaching Music on the Piano-forte, and wishing to suit the circumstances of the saints, she offers to teach at the very low rate of three dollars per quarter; so that all whom wishful to learn may be accommodated.

As Mrs. P. has had the benefit of many years instruction from several of the most eminent English and German masters; and subsequently has had much experience in teaching, she flatters herself that she will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may favor her with their patronage.

Reference, kindly permitted, to Elders Brigham Young and John Taylor.

Enquire for Mrs. P. at Misses Grays, millinners, Main street, or at her own residence, corner of Granger and Parley streets, one block east of the Seventies Hall.

July 30—13tf

VIOLENT AND DESTRUCTIVE WHIRLWIND.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

FALLSBURGH, *Sullivan Co. N. Y.*
Sept. 4th, 1845.

One of the most terrible and destructive whirlwinds ever known in this part of the country, passed over the southwest part of this town on Tuesday, the 2d day of September, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. It commenced its fury carrying in its course ruin and desolation at the house of Rev. Philip C. Brooks which it instantly leveled with the ground, scattering the fragments in every direction and litterally covering the face of the earth with the ruins for several hundred yards around. It commenced on the south corner of the house, a substantial frame building connected with a log house. The family, consisting of seven persons, were either in or close by the house at the time of the catastrophe, and, wonderful to tell, only one was injured. The wife of Mr. B. in attempting to escape was prostrated by the falling timbers and had four of her ribs broken. One of the children, a small boy, was in the cellar, and although the house was torn from its foundation and the cellar wall partly demolished he escaped without a wound. Another one near the house saw the ruins flying in all directions around him, yet not one of the thousand pieces which filled the air injured him. The scene cannot be depicted in all its horrors; fragments of household furniture, bedding and wearing apparel lie scattered in all directions; one of the pieces of timber killed a steer some distance from the house; some of their clothing was found at a distance of half a mile, blown through or over the woods torn in tatters. Thus in an instant has a worthy family been left without a home to shelter them and deprived of the earnings of years of hard and arduous labor. The course of the devastating element was eastward about half a mile from Mr. Brooks's. It uncoofed a sawmill and turning-shop, destroying in its impetuous career every obstacle that opposed it; destroying the crops, fences and timber; until it reached the dwelling house of Mr. Isaac Gardner, two miles from where it commenced, which it unroofed, tore down the walls and demolished his out-buildings, one of which was carried across the Neversink River, nearly a quarter of a mile from where it seized it. We have heard of no farther damage. With all our losses, we have reason to be thankful that our lives have been spared through the kindness of that mighty Power 'who rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm.'

Interesting to Printers.—Solomon said, 'There is nothing new under the sun;' but he did not say there would not be anything new, and if he had, the present age of new and wonderful inventions would go far to prove that he at least was not then in a clairvoyant state when he uttered such an anti-go-ahead-ative prophecy. In the out of all sorts we had thought the 'latest improvements' had reached the ultimatum. We were mistaken. We had, within a few weeks past, noticed in some of the papers 'something new in typography,' but we passed it by as something probably belonging to that family whose progeny are so numerous; as, in fact, the 'humbugs' might well be called 'legion.' To day we are satisfied, by the best evidence, that there is 'something new' yet to be added to the art of printing.

We were waited upon yesterday by Mr. Solon Robinson, of Indiana, whose name will sound familiar to our agricultural readers, who is now acting as agent of the patentee of this new discovery, with 'the evidence' that certainly goes far to Prove, if Mr. Robinson's statements can be relied upon, that his 'latest improvement' will be of vast importance to 'the craft,' and will work a revolution in every thing connected with typographic plates, whether made from original designs or copies of drawings, or ordinary stereotype work. The great secret seems to be in the substitution of a new and very cheap type metal, susceptible of giving the very finest lines in the matrice, and yet so easily fused and managed that any printer can cast his own plates, without any other fixtures than are to be found in any printing office, and that, too in a very short space of time, and at a cost less than one-fourth the cost of common stereotype plates.

Mr. Robinson showed us a plate that had borne 10,000 impressions of a power press without affecting it. He also has specimens of printing from original type metal plates and from those duplicated in the new metal, of which, it is difficult to tell which is the original and which the copy.

If any of our type friends feel curious to learn more about this matter, we believe Mr. Robinson will be pleased to satisfy them, and may be seen at our office, or at the office of the Farmer's Cabinet, for the few days that he will remain in the city. His address will then be New York city. Although not a practical printer, we have been so long and so closely connected with the business, that we feel the deepest solicitude in every improvement that takes place. In fact, during a quarter of a century that we have been so connected, when we look back and consider what improvements have taken place, it actually seems magical and past belief.—*U. S. Gazette.*

☞ A man named Triplet, was killed at Keokuk a few days ago, by the falling of the floor of Mr Wilson's new store house.

CITY LOTS AND PRAIRIE LANDS.

THE NAUVOO HOUSE ASSOCIATION have several very eligible city lots—and several fine farms on the prairie, which they will sell very low, or exchange for grain, beef cattle, hows, horses or other property that can be used in building the Nauvoo House.

Please call at the office of the association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets, or on either of the Trustees.

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,

Nauvoo, August 22, 1845—16tf

FOR SALE.

BY the Trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. One large new Two Horse Carriage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call at the Trustees office, in the Brick Store north of the Temple formerly occupied by P. P. Pratt, or at Presd. B. Young's, corner of Kimball and Granger streets.

August 6, 14:tf

NOTICE.

A LARGE quantity of BRICKLAYERS and CARPENTERS wanted IMMEDIATELY, on the NAUVOO HOUSE and the TEMPLE.

Do you see? Do you hear? If you do, pay ATTENTION!!! Recollect immediately!!!

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH.

Nauvoo, August 22, 1845—16tf

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
County of Hancock. }

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against the Estate of Elijah Terry, deceased, to present the same at the office of the Probate Justice of the Peace, for said county on the 22d day of October, A. D. 1845, for proof and adjustment thereof.

PHILO A. GOODWIN,
Adm'r of said Elijah Terry, dec'd.

August 15, 1845.—16—4w.

WANTED.

BY the Nauvoo House Association,

200 Tons of hay,
10,000 Bushels of oats,
25,000 Bushels of wheat,
25,000 Bushels of corn,
5 000 Bushels of potatoes,
1 000 Cords of wood,
2 000 Dollars in cash,
1,000 Barrels of pork,
100 Head of beef cattle,
100 Horses,

And every thing else that can be made use of in building the Nauvoo House.

Apply at the office of the Association, corner of Parley and Hyde streets.

GEORGE MILLER,
PETER HAWS,
AMASA LYMAN,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
} Trustees.

July 22-12tf

FOR SALE in Hancock county, about 20 miles from Nauvoo; 12 miles from Warsaw; 7 from Lima; 127 acres of good land, about 80 acres under good cultivation; 20 under pasture, with 2 log houses, one 18 by 24 with frame attached 11 by 24, 2 wells good water, stable, and outbuildings.

Also, 110 acres of good timber land, about 2 miles from the above, with log house and about 20 acres under fence.

Also, a new one story Cottage, containing 6 rooms, with about 3 acres of land situated in one of the most pleasant situations in Nauvoo.

Application to be made as to terms, to John Taylor editor of this paper; N Boscow, corner of White street on Winchester street; Dr. Atkinson, Buffalo, New York.

Aug. 10-16:f

LOOK HERE.

FIFTEEN or twenty good mechanics wanted immediately in the Nauvoo Coach and Carriage manufacturing association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, President.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Clerk protem
Nauvoo August 11th. 1845–15–tf

CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

LOTS, belonging to the NAUVOO WATER POWER CO.—The cheapest and best in the city, are offered for sale on as moderate terms as a purchaser can reasonable ask.

The lots are beautifully situated on the bank of the river, where the most business part of the city eventually will be.

For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr EDWARD HUNTER *Esq.*

JOHN E. PAGE, President.

July 14:11tf

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois, }
Hancock County, } ss.
Erastus Snow, }
vs.
Charles Beck. }

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerks office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of you the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, levied on the following described property, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 19, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 13, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also served on John Lamoreaux, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said guarnisees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiffs action, in judgment will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. HEAD, clerk of
[L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April. A. D. 1845.

D. E. HEAD, clerk.

A. W. BABBITT for Plaintiff.

April 5–49—tf.

TO OLD COUNTRYMEN.

HARNDEN & CO'S. PASSENGER ARRANGMENTS.

PERSONS in America, wishing to send to Europe for their friends can procure a passage by any of the Packet ships 1st leave Liverpool on the 1, 6, 11.16, 21, and 26th of every month, for New York, Boston, or New Orleans.

Also, those wishing to remit money to their friends in Europe, can purchase from one pound sterling upwards, all the particulars of which, can be ascertained by enquiring of

JONATHAN C. WRIGHT, Agent,
Office on Water Street, Nauvoo, two doors above the old Printing office.
Nauvoo, May 1845—4-tf

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his farm for cash, or for a farm in Hancock county, Illinois, said farm lays four miles east of the county seat of Branch county, Michigan, one mile north of the Chicago turnpike, and contains eighty acres, about fifty under improvement, the balance good timbered land, with a good sugar bush on it.

PHYLANDER CORLESS.

April 14th, 50tf

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses:—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres; 60 acres improved with a good dwelling house and out houses situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

The owners of the above farms will exchange stock; for further particulars apply to Levi Stewart, or this office.

ALSO—About 600 acres in Missouri. Apply to the above.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneysville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1-2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION, IN MISSISSIPPI.

FOR sale or exchange, a plantation situated 50 miles from Vicksburgh, Mississippi, in the county of Copiah, 7 miles south of Lines' store on the Jackson road, 9 miles from Gallatin, and 30 miles from Jackson, containing 1080 acres of land, with 90 acres of improvement, with a good dwelling house and out buildings; indisputable title given. For further particulars apply to George Black, or at this office.

ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs.—situated 40 miles from Vicksburgh, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber, of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Missineway river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49tf

ALSO:

A FARM containing 180 acres, with 50 acres under cultivation, well timbered and well watered, with an orchard of 50 bearing apple trees, together with many other fruit trees, such as cherries, peaches, pears, &c., situated in Perry township, Delaware county, Indiana, 15 from the head of White Water canal at Hagerstown, and 10 miles from Muncietown, near a little town called Burlington; there are two log cabins and a stable upon the premises; the quality of the land is equal to any in the country. The subscriber proposes to exchange for land in Hancock county, Illinois, or to sell at a reduced price, for cash or other good property; a perfect title can be given. Any or all persons wishing to bargain in that way, can call on Dr Coulston of La Harpe, Isaac Morley of Lima, or George Miller of Nauvoo, or at my residence in Delaware county, Indiana.

WM. N. ROWE

April 15-50tf

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

IOWA TWINS.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d. 1844.

WEEKLY PASSENGER STEAMER.

WAR EAGLE.

THE splendid, light draught, passenger steamer, War Eagle, D S. Harris, master, will run weekly from St. Louis to Galena and Du Buque the present season, leaving Nauvoo every Wednesday afternoon on her upward trip, and on her downward trip, she will leave Nauvoo every Saturday afternoon.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board or to C ALLEN, Nauvoo.

June 18, 1845-7tf

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TAKE NOTICE!

The Tailor's Association of Nauvoo, CITY OF JOSEPH, would take this method of informing the public that in order to alleviate our present necessities and supply our families with bread, we will work for wheat as follows: we will make

First rate coats, superfine cloth,	for	8	bushels,
second " " "	"	6	"
common " " fulled "	"	5	"
" " jeans "	"	4	"
summer " " thin "	"	2½	"
First rate pants and vests		2	"

AND OTHER WORK IN PROPORTION!

Our work shall be done in the most fashionable and workmanlike style on short notice and

WARRANTED TO FIT.

Cutting done on the shortest notice.

The wheat to be delivered at our shops when the work is done. We have two shops, one located on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store, the other one on the corner of Main and Parley streets, two doors north of Oakley's store.

N. B. This advance in the price of wheat we will pay in tailoring, until we have supplied our families with a sufficiency of bread for the season.

By order of the Association,
JOHN W. BELL, Pres.

July 30—13:f

NOTICE,

IS hereby given, that the undersigned will apply to the County Commissioners Court at the next session, to be held in Carthage, for a licence to keep a ferry across the Mississippi river, between Nauvoo and Montrose, Iowa territory.

DANIEL CARN.

Nauvoo, July 16:11tc

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton, (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 qr. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.

March 24.–47tf

TANNER'S ASSOCIATION.

THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on the tin-plate and sheet-iron business in all its various branches have taken the shop formerly occupied by Dustin Amy, corner of Young and Mulholland streets, where they are prepared to manufacture tin and sheet-iron ware at wholesale or retail, as low as can be bought in St. Louis or elsewhere.

N. B. For the accommodation of persons living on the flat, we have deposited a quantity of tin ware at Messrs Oakley's store, where those in want can be accommodated at all times.

PHILIP B. LEWIS,
DUSTIN AMY,
JOHN MILLS.

Nauvoo, June 25. 1845:8tf

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844-

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46tf

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!!

J. GROCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention; which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-tf.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lasitude and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittant fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

☞ A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns complete.

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

PRICES.

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1,50
do	do	do	neat	2,00
do	whole	bound	plain	2,00
do	do	do	neat	2,50
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1,50
do	hf	bound	plain	0,75
do	do	do	neat	1,00
do	do	do	extra	1,37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan 1, 1844.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

BRETHREN wishing to purchase Lands, Houses or city lots, will do well to call on me, at Mrs Emma Smith's or the Mansion

WILLIAM SMITH.

ALSO—I have some landed property with houses and out offices on, in the interior of this county, which I will sell or exchange for property in this city.

Mar 6th, 1845–tf

LAW NOTICE.

BABBITT & EDMONDS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

WOULD most respetfully inform the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of the profession, and will attend to any business intrusted to them in the state of Illinois, or in the Territory of Iowa. Mr Babbitt will be found as usual at his office in the city of Nauvoo. Mr Edmonds will be found at his office, in the town of Keokuk, in Lee county, Iowa Territory.

July 14:11tf

COOK & PETERSON,

DEALERS in Hides, Leather and Findings; No. 71, Main Street St Louis. July 9-10 6m

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MERMAID.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAUVOO, AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer MERMAID, Glenn, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St Louis every Friday and arrive at Nauvoo every Sunday morning; on her downward trip she will leave Nauvoo every Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as 'plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity.' For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-tf

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronise her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to

C. ALLEN, Nauvoo

Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

THE NAUVOO LEATHER, HARNESS, BOOT, AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

THE Association is now prepared to supply the citizens with Boots, Shoes Saddles and Harness upon the short-at notice and the most reasonable prices. We invite a call from those who want to purchase such articles, because we will not be undersold by any shop in the city when the cash is presented. The fact is we cannot be undersold because we manufacture our own leather and that of the best quality, and the workmen both in the tannery and shoe shop, are the best in the western country, being principally from the Eastern and Southern cities and from Great Britain.

We will pay the highest price for hides in leather, boots, shoes, harness, and cash occasionally.

Remember the counsel to keep your hides in Nauvoo.

We will tan hides on shares.

General depot, three blocks east of the Temple, Mulholland street.

SAMUEL MULLINER, President.
ZENAS H. GURLEY, Superintendent of the Tannery.

July 1, 1845–9tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be indentified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Charlotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Hearses, Sportmens Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.
RICH'D BALENTINE, Clerk.
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supt.
ELIJAH FORDHAM,
H. THOMAS,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,

Jany. 15th, 1845.–37–tf.